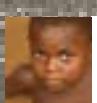


quarterly

DECEMBER 2008



Into Africa

as the Arctic Sunrise sails
up the Congo, Greenpeace
launches in Africa

GREENPEACE

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GREENPEACE



Dear friends,

Welcome to the December 2008 edition of The Quarterly, the final edition for this year. In this issue, we celebrate the launch of Greenpeace Africa, with offices in South Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and – early next year – Senegal. While Greenpeace has campaigned in Africa for many years, this will be the first time that we have had major, permanent regional bases across the continent. With the opening of Greenpeace Africa, we gain a truly global presence.

Also in this edition, we bring you news from around the rest of the world: of our Forests for Climate tour in Southeast Asia, where we continue to expose illegal logging, calling for a moratorium on deforestation and peatland conversion for oil palm plantations; from Japan, where we continue to campaign for an end to Japanese government backed whaling in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, and to call for justice for our activists Junichi and Toru, the 'Tokyo Two', who are facing up to ten years in jail for their work against whaling; and of our "Quit Coal" tour through Europe and the Mediterranean, urging governments to turn their back on this worst-polluting of fossil fuels and instead to choose for an energy revolution based on renewable energy and energy efficiency as the world faces the emergency of climate change.

Internationally, we have been providing the world with the solutions to meet the climate change crisis. Our Energy [R]evolution scenarios – both global and national – show how the world can meet the climate challenge (and in this issue, you can read how we found an unexpected spokesperson to champion this cause!). Our Forests for Climate proposal shows how an international funding mechanism can protect tropical forests and the people who live in them. Our latest publication, 'The True Cost of Coal', which is being launched as I write, describes the costs coal imposes on society including climate change, health impacts from air pollution and loss of life from mining accidents. Last year, these damages cost the world at least €360 billion.

It has been a very busy year for Greenpeace – and it's not over yet. The UN Climate conference to be held in Poznan, Poland in December will mark the halfway point in negotiations for a global agreement on the second phase of the Kyoto Protocol. The negotiations, launched in Bali in 2007, will conclude in Copenhagen at the end of 2009, when governments must set the world on a course to avoid the potentially catastrophic risks posed by climate change. The Copenhagen agreement must have the highest probability of keeping global mean temperature increase as far below 2°C as possible. This means greenhouse emissions must peak by 2015 and decline rapidly after that.

As 2009 approaches, so does the deadline for the world to act. Please join with us in urging our leaders to make the coming year count. In this way, we will truly be offering the world our very best wishes for the New Year.

Gerd Leipold,
Executive Director, Greenpeace International



into africa greenpeace's newest office



Greenpeace in Africa People Action Solutions

Greenpeace Africa opened its first office in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 13 November, announcing a long-term commitment to building a strong presence in Africa, dedicated to tackling the most urgent environmental problems facing the continent; climate change, deforestation and overfishing.

A second office opened on 24 November in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, and a third will open in Dakar, Senegal, early next year.

The launch of Greenpeace Africa comes just weeks ahead of United Nations climate change talks that will take place in Poznan, Poland, during the first weeks of December. Here, agreements will be needed to be made to set the world on a path to cut greenhouse gas emissions and prevent human-induced climate change. While Africa contributes very little to global warming, the region will be one of the hardest hit by its effects. Over 180 million people in sub-Saharan Africa could die as a result of climate change by the end of the century. Unpredictable rainfall, lower crop yields and dwindling resources are causing mass migration, increased tension and conflict.

Overseeing the launch of Greenpeace Africa has been Amadou Kanoute: "While the environmental threats facing Africans are urgent and critical, Africa is in a position to leapfrog dirty development and become a leader in helping to avert catastrophic climate change and protect the natural environment. We are here to help make that happen."

Greenpeace Africa's work will focus on the following issues:

Climate change: South Africa, the 14th highest carbon emitter in the world, must commit to measurable actions to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, including ending its dependence on coal and without resorting to expansions in nuclear power. The country, as with Africa as a whole, is in a position to harness abundant renewable energy resources – solar, wind and biomass – and take a lead in an African energy revolution; a revolution that would not only help reduce climate change, but would bring electricity to rural areas, providing jobs and economic growth.

Protecting the rainforest: Industrial logging threatens the Congo Basin rainforest and the 40 million people who depend on it for their livelihoods. The rainforest plays a vital role in regulating the global climate and is the fourth largest forest carbon reservoir in the world. But if logging is allowed to continue at the projected rate, the DRC risks losing 40% of its forest within 40 years. Greenpeace is calling for the adoption of an international financing mechanism, Forests for Climate, that makes the Congo Basin rainforest, and others like it, more economically valuable intact than as timber.

Defending the oceans: Off the coast of West Africa, marine life is being plundered by foreign trawlers, devastating local communities and depriving them of critical nutrition and causing poverty and food insecurity to increase. Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing must stop. Greenpeace will work for sustainable fishing and fish-processing operations, managed and financed by Africans, as well as increased monitoring and control. The area needs a network of well-enforced marine reserves.





into africa greenpeace under african skies



Gerd Leipold

"Tackling environmental problems in Africa is vital to ensuring a future for its children and the world as a whole. While it is most likely to be one of the hardest and quickest hit by the effects of climate change, some of which can already be seen, Africa is also a major part of the solution. Through harnessing its renewable energy potential and protecting its tropical forests, Africa can lead the way in environmental development."



Amadou Kanoute

"Climate change is an issue close to my heart. When I was young, I lived in a village in Senegal where my parents grew maize, millet, groundnuts and fruit trees. The plantations were next to a river where we could fish.... Today, when I visit the village, all of this has disappeared because of drought and desertification. People who live there nowadays can hardly find food, which was plentiful when I was a child."

Amadou Kanoute was the Executive Director of Greenpeace Africa responsible for seeing the new office through its planning phases and bringing it to fruition as Greenpeace's newest office. Amadou now moves on to other new and exciting challenges in Africa, and Greenpeace expresses its thanks to him for his work and wishes him well for the future.



Ayesha M. Imam

Ayesha M. Imam, Ph.D. has worked extensively on research, advocacy and education to protect and extend women's human rights under customary, secular and religious laws, on human rights generally and on democracy and sustainable development. Living in Dakar, Senegal, Ayesha has served on Greenpeace International's Board of Directors since March 2006.



Beth Herzfeld

Beth Herzfeld is Greenpeace International's Media Relations Specialist, based in London, the UK. Taking care of media issues for the opening of Greenpeace Africa this year, Beth travelled to Johannesburg in November, to be present at the launch. Here, Beth brings us her account of a day in history, for both Greenpeace and Africa.

After years of planning, Greenpeace Africa became a reality on 13 November, when the first of its three offices was formally opened in Johannesburg. I was in South Africa for the launch, excited to be a part of Greenpeace history.

Both the well-attended press conference and reception were held at Constitution Hill courthouse, a former prison that today is a symbol of South Africa's struggle for justice. It was a truly moving experience walking through the one-time prison courtyards and past the cells that had held political activists, including Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela, who had dedicated their lives for the pursuit of justice. It was a fitting location for the launch of this newest venture, as Greenpeace will help expand that struggle to include achieving environmental justice for Africa.

In front of a large photograph of the Esperanza sailing by Table Mountain, Gerd Leipold (Executive Director of Greenpeace International), Ayesha Imam (Greenpeace International Board member and human rights activist) and Amadou Kanoute (Greenpeace Africa's Executive Director) introduced the areas on which the organisation will focus and the environmental challenges and opportunities facing Africa.

"While the environmental threats facing Africans are urgent and critical," Amadou Kanoute said, "Africa is in a position to leapfrog dirty development and become a leader in helping to avert catastrophic climate change and protect the natural environment. We are here to help make that happen."

The three offices will be located in Johannesburg, South Africa; Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and, in 2009, Dakar, Senegal, putting Greenpeace at the heart of areas pivotal to challenging some of the most urgent environmental problems facing Africa today: climate change, destruction of vital rainforests and overfishing. The Greenpeace photographs lining the walls showing our work in each of these areas reinforced the fact that the organisation has been working on these issues for many years. The establishment of Greenpeace in Africa is a consolidation of that work and will enable us to increase our activities centred on people, action and solutions.



"Whatever we, Greenpeace, do in Africa will be driven above all by one thing. We will do what we believe is right – right for the environment and for the survival, well-being and happiness of every child, woman and man in Africa and the world."

Ayesha Imam, Greenpeace International Board

Through media coverage, we were able to reach millions of people in South Africa and across the continent. The enthusiasm was clear, with a couple of leading journalists after the press conference commenting on how, when they were young, they wanted to tie themselves to the masts of the Rainbow Warrior and become Greenpeace activists!

The reception was an opportunity not just to meet the press, but also to invite key local and international organisations that are so critical to our working effectively in Africa. They included Coalition Against Nuclear Energy (CANE), Biowatch, Earthlife and World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS).

In Johannesburg, the office is located in Melville, a largely residential district but one where businesses are setting up in converted houses. It felt like a significant step forward when the Greenpeace sign was put up, transforming the anonymous outside wall into a symbol of action.

As with so much that is Greenpeace, establishing Greenpeace Africa was a group effort. Colleagues from the DRC, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece and Greenpeace International all came to help with the launches in South Africa and the DRC. As I write this, these colleagues and those from Greenpeace Africa, including Amadou Kanoute and Programme Director Brad Smith, are in the DRC to launch the Kinshasa office (18-24 November).

To draw attention to the destruction of the Congo Basin rainforest and what it means for the 40 million people who depend on it for their survival, as well as its role in driving climate change, Greenpeace's ship the Arctic Sunrise will sail up the Congo River into the port towns of Matadi and Boma. There will be workshops for members of the public and local groups focussing on how solar generation can serve as an alternative to cutting down trees in the tropical forests for cooking and there will also be high-level meetings. Forest campaigners from Brazil and Indonesia will be on hand to talk about lessons learned from their countries on strategies to protect forests.

With the world's attention on the humanitarian crisis in Goma, it can seem that protecting the environment appears peripheral. But without it, conflict will increase and Africans will get poorer. Greenpeace is committed to protecting the environment for the welfare of the people and biodiversity, for the country, region and the world as a whole.

The establishment of Greenpeace in Africa is only possible thanks to your support. Contributions made to local offices around the world and from Greenpeace International are being invested in building Greenpeace Africa and in the expansion of our work in the region.

As Mahatma Gandhi reminds us "justice does not help those who slumber but helps only those who are vigilant". As Gerd Leipold stated at the launch, "We will do what we believe is right for the environment, right for the survival, well-being and happiness of the people of Africa. We will fight for justice in an environmental context, and I promise you, we will be vigilant."



Desmond Tutu

"I have always admired the work of Greenpeace... And hope that the crucial work that they have been carrying out and intend to carry out will be successful. Because the survival of human kind depends on that success."

The most reverend Desmond Tutu, archbishop emeritus of Cape Town, is the South African cleric and activist who rose to worldwide fame in the 1980s as an opponent of apartheid, becoming in 1984 the second South African to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Vocal in his defence of human rights, Tutu uses his high profile to campaign for the oppressed, fighting AIDS, poverty and racism. Tutu blessed the Greenpeace ship Esperanza in South Africa in 2002, during its visit to the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in the country.



Youssou N'Dour

"Africa may be a poor continent, but at the same time it's very rich one - because of its nature, its riches on land and in the sea... It's very important to protect these riches and important that the people of Africa are their principal custodians. Greenpeace's worldwide experience with regards to the environment is something we really need and this should be picked up by everyone - but especially the youth!"

Sengalese singer and percussionist Youssou N'Dour is one of the most celebrated African musicians in history. He has associated himself with many social and political issues, organising a concert in 1985 for the release of Nelson Mandela, working with Amnesty International, the United Nations and UNICEF, and starting Project Joko to open Internet cafés in Africa and to connect Senegalese communities around the world.





protecting africa's ancient forests

the daley report



In the Democratic Republic of Congo earlier this year to make preparations for the Arctic Sunrise's visit, our International Actions Coordinator **Chris Daley** had the chance to talk to the locals about 'Forests for Climate' – and their hopes for peace in the DRC.



"For three days they stopped logging in the concessions!" exclaimed Raoul, our Congolese forest campaigner as we sat by the side of the mighty Congo River. He was explaining to us the impact our actions earlier this year in France had in the Democratic Republic of Congo, one of the sites of our new Greenpeace Africa office. "When the message came through that the French government would back a proposal to introduce tough illegal timber legislation in the EU, the logging companies here stopped their operations. For three days, not a single tree was cut!"

Raoul was excited as I was about the prospect of Greenpeace opening an office in Kinshasa and the planned visit of our ship, the Arctic Sunrise. He explained to me that through our actions on the other side of the hemisphere, we had embarrassed the DRC government and panicked the logging company. He was pretty sure there would be no logs loaded while the Arctic Sunrise was in the country, which meant more precious breathing space for Congo's threatened forests.

I travelled with Raoul to the port cities of Matadi and Boma, as well as the capital Kinshasa, earlier this year, preparing the way for the visit of our ship. I was no stranger to Africa, having worked here before, but this was my first journey to what Joseph Conrad described as "the heart of darkness". It might have been impenetrable for the novel's protagonist Marlow, but I discovered stunning natural beauty and people who want to take action to protect it, despite the hardships they face.

The hour-long journey from the Kinshasa Airport to our accommodation was like many I'd taken before in other African cities. Crowded streets and traffic jams, dust and smog, rickety vans packed full of people heading in all directions at once. A mix of faded colonial grandeur and run-down modern buildings sprawling out from the banks of the Congo River. Kinshasa was pretty much as I had expected, just bigger.

My experience of the capital was mostly to view it through the tinted window of a van. A war in the east, tensions in the west, ever-present corruption, and grinding poverty make it a dangerous place to work. Needless to say, you can't ride your bike between meetings in Kinshasa.

Arriving in Matadi I was pleasantly surprised to find a modern, functional city with a more positive energy than I had anticipated. Following round after round of courtesy visits with various local officials and navigating the official hierarchy to find the right person to talk to, we finally arrived at the port. After inspecting the 'Quay Venice' where the Arctic Sunrise would be berthed during its upcoming visit, we were shown the rest of Matadi port. This is where the bulk of timber logged in the DRC is exported to Europe. It's a ramshackle, dusty, noisy chaotic circus. There are trucks moving mammoth containers, cranes swinging as dock workers sweating in the equatorial sun heave the lines of the cargo ships from around the world. At the end of the working dock, in the distance, we could just make out dozens of piles of enormous logs, some as wide as a man is tall.

The next day, with most of our questions answered, we set off by pot-hole ridden road to Boma, DRC's second port and where we are planning to hold Solar Generation workshops around the ship's arrival. We covered the 65 kilometres in four-and-a-half hours;



rather good time according to Raoul. The town itself is like many others in DRC, dirt roads, open sewers and burning rubbish piles. Several years of aid work had accustomed me to the sights, sounds and smells of places like this but what really took me by the surprise was the beauty of the Congo River itself. Closer to the mouth, the river here broadens out as it surges into the Atlantic Ocean the end of its several thousand kilometre journey from the heart of Africa.

More rounds of officials and another port visit before we found what we were looking for: a suitable berth just outside the town. The harbour master, our guide for the day, explained how he frequently spoke to the captains of the ships that visited and he knew about our work – “some of those captains had seen it firsthand” he said with a wink. He then explained to us that many Congolese relied upon the forests for their daily survival, literally depending on them for food, fuel and building materials. I explained to him that the foreign logging companies were not doing these people any favours either by cutting the forests down and exporting the timber to Europe, while paying almost no taxes and leaving little in their wake but barren land stripped of its biodiversity. “What to do?” he shrugged.

A simple question with a startlingly simple answer, one that we call Forests For Climate, the Greenpeace framework for funding that avoids deforestation and doesn't give polluting countries the option to go on emitting. Instead of “killing the goose that lays the golden egg”, countries like the DRC, home to the second largest tropical rainforest in the world, must be funded by the international community to secure the carbon in their forests by protecting them and in turn use this money to build their civil society. In a place like this, it's the only solution to avert catastrophic climate change, save the forests and provide the resources that the people of this country need to break the vicious cycle of poverty. Our new friend nodded in understanding. “Good luck!” he said, as we parted company.

Later that afternoon we retired to our modest hotel by the side of the river to watch the sunset and plan the next day. Once again I found myself surprised by the beauty of the river as the reflections of the retreating sun rippled across its surface. The conversation drifted to action, as we waited for our dinner. One of our companions, a journalist, was extremely dubious about whether Non-Violent Direct Action could ever be successful in a place like this, given its history of bloody conflict. I must confess I also had my doubts but it was Raoul who finally convinced me that it could.

“We Congolese are sick of the fighting, the killing, the rampant exploitation of our home. Greenpeace shows us that there is another way. We can hold governments and industry to account without violence. This is a powerful message in a place where the Kalashnikov has ruled for far too long.”

It's going to take time, I agreed, time I sometimes fear we don't have, and there will be risks and setbacks. But, with dedicated and motivated people like Raoul and the countless others that I met in my brief journey, it's only a matter of time...

Forests For Climate...in a place like this, it's the only solution to avert catastrophic climate change, save the forests and provide the resources that the people of this country need to break the vicious cycle of poverty.

Greenpeace demands complete transparency from the Congolese government as it completes the legal review of 156 logging titles. The Congolese government must not give into pressure from the logging industry, which is currently doing all it can to highjack the legality process. Those who exploit the forests are expecting the legality review to approve the greatest number of logging concessions possible. They are using the international financial crisis - which has had an impact on the logging industry just as it has on most every other industry - as a pretext for getting around the objective legal criteria already established by the government.

Over 60% of DRC's population depends directly or indirectly on the country's forests for subsistence. It is the duty of the government to protect the forests and not give in to a political deal favouring an industry that is today directly responsible for the pillage and degradation of the Congo forests. Greenpeace also believes that it is essential the forests be kept intact so that the Congolese people may benefit from international funds currently being established to protect tropical forests. That way Congolese can earn money by preventing the destruction of their forests.



protecting africa's ancient forests greenpeace in the drc



**Michelle
Medeiros**

Greenpeace Africa's office in DRC officially opened on 24 November. Africa Forests Campaign Coordinator, Michelle Medeiros, sent us this update on the launch...

The Arctic Sunrise arrived in the port of Matadi at 15:30 on Saturday afternoon, moving along slowly up the Congo River. As the ship pulled into port, ten local drummers played traditional music as several dancers celebrated its arrival. We were at the sleepy end of the port where there is normally little activity other than a few containers moving in and out. On Saturday afternoon it came alive with port officials, the governor of the province, and many other dignitaries there to welcome the ship.

On the day of the launch, preparations began at 8am with briefings and getting the final logistics into place. We had a beautifully staged event planned and amazingly enough by 11:00am we were running ahead of schedule! We had the National Environment Minister, the mayor of Matadi, the governor and his advisors, provincial ministers, parliamentarians and others representing environment and forests at local and national levels. As the dignitaries arrived, the drummers commenced once again with the dancing and music and a police band of at least 20 people joined in the musical celebration.

The National Environment Minister spoke and welcomed Greenpeace - but also challenged us to be real partners and put our words into actions. He acknowledged the road ahead may not be easy but welcomed us and officially declared the office open in Kinshasa. Afterwards, we had a good discussion with high-level officials about Forests for Climate and what December's United Nations climate talks in Poznan, Poland, would mean for the Congo Basin.

This day was truly an amazing day and it is hard to find the words to fully explain what the atmosphere has been like. DRC is in the midst of a humanitarian crisis, and has been ravaged by years of conflict, part of which is driven by its natural resource wealth. Today, we signalled our commitment to work here and address the environmental and social issues that face the 40 million people, whose very lives are dependent on the forests, and the region's amazing biodiversity. We saw hope and excitement that an organisation with our global reach was making such a strong commitment to work in partnership with these people who have suffered so much.

Opening an office in Congo has been a long time in the making. We managed to do it in style. Some of us will return to Kinshasa to ready ourselves for Poznan, where we will carry these stories forward in our fight to save the forests for the climate. Some of the team set sail today down the Congo River, and are now setting up the preparations to do a workshop, a solar installation and show movies on the solar cinema. We are not only showing our work defending forests but also bringing in real solutions to the many needs and challenges of the Congo.

It is most definitely a day I will not forget for a long time. Vive l'Afrique! With lots of love and warmth from our newest office in Africa!



**As part of the launch,
Greenpeace Africa opens
a solar energy workshop
in Boma, Democratic
Republic of Congo**



creating a toxic-free future for africa poisoning the poor: electronic waste in ghana

More than 1,000 containers of used electronic equipment from Western countries arrive in Ghana every year. They contain, at a rough estimate 300,000 electronics appliances - mostly TVs, fridges and computers. That's a lot of equipment for a country of 22 million people, three quarters of whom don't even have electricity. Most of the devices are broken and can't be re-used so they're sold directly to scrap dealers. Although it might sound like a good idea that the scrap dealers can collect metal from the waste and sell it for recycling, this isn't the happy solution it seems ... The so called "recycling" takes place at scrap markets – big dumpsites covered in waste and the electronic waste contains lots of toxic chemicals that are released into the environment during the recycling process. In the yards, unprotected workers, many of them children, dismantle computers and TVs with little more than stones in search of metals that can be sold. The remaining plastic, cables and casing is either burnt or simply dumped.



Greenpeace toxics campaigner Kim Schoppink travelled to Ghana to document the dumping of electronic waste. Here, she recalls her visits earlier this year to the biggest of these scrap markets - Agbogbloshie, in the capital Accra.



The very small children at Agbogbloshie market carry a bag in one hand and a magnet in the other. On their knees, they trawl through the sand and mud with the magnet to find tiny metal splinters. At the end of the day, they take their bags of metal splinters to one of the scrap dealers, who weighs the bags and gives them some money: Often, not more than one US dollar...

Agbogbloshie is a not a place where people go and work because they want a career in recycling, it's where they go when all other options fail. You won't encounter local children from the relatively wealthy capital working at the scrap market, only those from the poorer Northern region. The children are sent to the capital by their parents, to earn money for the family. The only place where they can find a job is the scrap market. Often, they literally have to fight to survive; the kids fight with each other, or they're beaten by the adults.

Entering the market, you first walk through an area where cars are dismantled. Here, you find workers, mainly adults, breaking apart engines and throwing metals pieces on to big trucks. The hands of these workers are often covered in oil, as is the ground they work on. A bit further into the market you see people breaking apart televisions and computers. This area is scattered with broken printed circuit boards, plastic casings from computer monitors and glass from the monitors and TV screens. These toxic materials are useless to the scrap dealers and therefore are just discarded after all of the useful materials have been collected.

Being Dutch, I'm very disappointed to find a lot of discarded products from the Dutch multinational Philips at the dumpsite. In the Netherlands, Philips is considered a national pride, but the company doesn't seem to care much about its waste ending up in the hands of poor people, who expose themselves and their environment to the toxic chemicals Philips puts in its products.

I see many children working here. With only a stone as a tool, teenagers are hitting the glass screens of TV and computer monitors until they break, so that they can remove the tubes which contain copper. What the kids don't realise is that the glass contains high amounts of lead, which is especially dangerous for children. They often cut themselves, as they don't wear gloves and their shoes are worn. Seven year old Peter cuts his finger breaking a TV screen; he walks away but is sent straight back to work by an older man, who yells at him. To try to protect themselves from cuts, the kids wear shoes they find among the waste. Ibrahim is wearing snow boots. Probably, like the e-waste, these are also a donation from a Western country - very useful in a place where the temperature never drops below 25 degrees Celsius! Little Ibrahim probably has no idea what snow is.

At the end of the market is a large field with a couple of fires scattered around. The smoke coming from these fires is thick and black; when the wind blows in the wrong direction it covers the entire market. The smoke makes it difficult to breathe and hurts your eyes. The soaring heat makes you sweat and feel dizzy and you long for



a cold drink and shade. A headache soon follows. The workers expose themselves to this toxic smoke day in, day out.

The burning is done by the teenagers. They collect cables from the dismantled e-waste and burn them - this way, the plastic dissolves and leaves the copper wires. The plastic is often PVC, or contains brominated flame retardants; when these materials are burned very hazardous chemicals are formed. Since the cables don't catch fire easily, foam from fridges is added to get things going, releasing even more toxins into the environment. When the fires are finally extinguished, the smaller kids rake through the toxic ashes with their fingers for left over metal parts.

The sandy field where the waste is burned is also used as a dumpsite for the materials that can't be recycled. As there's no grass on the field, the cows and goats walking around search through the waste for food, and drink from the shallow waste-filled lagoons on the dumpsite. The little food and water they can find is contaminated with heavy metals and other toxic chemicals. In the end, these animals will be eaten by the citizens of Accra.



On a couple of visits to the dumpsite I've been accompanied by the Ghanaian environmental journalist Mike Anane. Mike is very concerned with the environmental pollution in Ghana and he has started his own campaign to stop the import of electronic waste. Mike visits the Agbogbloshie scrap market regularly and knows many of the children here. He tries to explain to them how dangerous the work they're doing is. Together with Mike, I meet 7-year old Ismael, but he's so small and skinny he looks like a 4-year old to me. It's already 4pm, but Ismael tells us he hasn't eaten today, because he hasn't earned any money yet. It's heart-rending to see this small boy struggling to survive. Mike tells me the story of Ben, another boy he met at the dumpsite. Mike told him to go back home and to go back to school. Ben did exactly this and still calls Mike every now and then to tell him that he is happy. It's great to see Mike's smile when he tells this story.

The Agbogbloshie market is relatively close to the city centre and is situated next to a river that floods every year in the rainy season. That's probably why no houses have been built in the area and why the market was able to develop here and not in the outskirts of the city. The flooding provides an annual clean-up for the market. The first time I came here was before the rainy season - the river was covered with all kinds of waste and was completely blocked and wasn't flowing. The second time I came was just after the rainy season; the river wasn't blocked this time and was flowing. During the rainy season all the waste had been flushed away, taken by the river to the sea, spreading the waste and the toxins over an even greater area.

I'm relieved when I'm able to leave the market, and escape the choking smoke. At the same time, I feel guilty about the children and people who have to work there all day, often seven days a week. They can't leave.



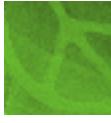
The ever-growing demand for the latest fashionable mobile phone, flatscreen TV or super-fast computer creates ever-larger amounts of obsolete electronics that are often laden with toxic chemicals like lead, mercury and brominated flame retardants. Rather than being safely recycled, much of this e-waste gets dumped in developing countries.

During our investigations into the shady e-waste trade, we uncovered evidence that e-waste is being exported, often illegally, to Ghana from Europe and the US. Ghana is just the latest place we've discovered high-tech toxic waste causing horrendous pollution. Our analysis of samples taken from two scrapyards in Ghana revealed severe contamination with hazardous chemicals. Dr. Kevin Brinden, from Greenpeace International's Science Unit, explains that many of the chemicals released may affect children's developing reproductive systems, while others can affect brain development and the nervous system. One sample also contained a high level of chlorinated dioxins, known to promote cancer.

Greenpeace is pressurising the biggest electronic companies to phase out toxic chemicals and introduce global recycling schemes. Both of these are vital to tackle the growing tide of toxic e-waste. Some companies are making progress towards taking responsibility for the entire lifecycle of their products. However, Philips and Sharp stand out for refusing to accept responsibility for recycling their old products.

The stance of these powerful multinationals is ensuring that there will always be a digital divide that they prefer remains hidden. A dangerous divide, with unprotected workers in developing countries left to face the toxic legacy of e-waste.





people and places

anne dingwall - a steady hand



“Anne,” he cried, in his usual bluff, no-nonsense way, “we’ve gotta do something about the Soviet Union! Which meant that he wanted me to go do something about the Soviet Union.”

Russia. Japan. Hong Kong. The Amazon. And now, Africa. What is it about Anne Dingwall that makes her one of the first choices to help set up a new Greenpeace office? “What I have,” Anne explains, “is simply a ‘steady hand’.”

“I’m not a ‘troubleshooter’ –I’ve heard that said of me, and I can’t begin to imagine why people would get that idea. It doesn’t match up with my background at all. I have a background in finance and accountancy, so I guess it’s more about being orderly. I love fixing problems, and I like things to be set up properly. And the way I measure success, the way I know if I’ve done a good job? Well, if two years later, things are still moving along strongly, then I can give myself a pat on the back.”

Anne is providing her ‘steady hand’ as Greenpeace opens its Africa office. She headed up the project team that saw the office go through its planning phase, and now she’s in Johannesburg acting as Greenpeace Africa’s organisational director. In the coming months, she’ll oversee the process of recruiting the new executive director, who will carry on Amadou Kanoute’s work. “I’m minding the ‘hot seat’,” Anne laughs.

Anne started her Greenpeace life as a volunteer with the Canadian office back in 1975, and had become a full-time member of staff by 1984. It was towards the end of the 80s when she received a phone call from Greenpeace International. “It was David (David McTaggart, the founder of Greenpeace International). And it was David in typical David mode,” Anne recalls. “Anne,” he cried, in his usual bluff, no-nonsense way, “we’ve gotta do something about the Soviet Union! Which meant that he wanted me to go do something about the Soviet Union.”

And so Anne found herself in Moscow, establishing Greenpeace’s Russian office – or the Soviet office, as Anne corrects me – under extremely difficult conditions. “There were seven of us crammed into one small room, no bigger than a kitchen, in a building we shared with other NGOs. Oh, and we only had one telephone line. The authorities were paranoid about communications – in those days, internet access in Moscow was supported by one fibre-optic cable that linked it to Helsinki, and often access codes would be changed without any warning. Getting online was always a challenge,” Anne recalls. “My friend Dick, back in the US, gave me a roll of electrician’s tape and a pair of alligator clips. By paring off the casing of the telephone wires and attaching the alligator clips to the exposed copper within, I could just about manage to get online. I still have those alligator clips to this day...”

Foreign organisations were not exactly welcomed with open arms in the Soviet Union. One day, Slava appeared in the office. “He just turned up. ‘I work here’, he told us, although none of us had actually

employed him. In fact, we'd been assigned our very own KGB agent— which in a strange way was quite a compliment, and they obviously thought we were worth keeping an eye on - and so we had Slava for the next year!" says Anne. "He didn't speak a word of English though, so in terms of being able to work out what Greenpeace was doing, he was probably absolutely incompetent."

Soviet infrastructure was crumbling; Anne recounts how, facing severe food shortages, one colleague back in Amsterdam cheekily faxed her a picture of a slice of salami to keep her going! The Soviet Union's days were numbered, especially following the collapse of the Berlin Wall in late 1989.

"I remember the day the Wall came down. I was staying in the Academy of Sciences hotel, about 30 miles outside of Moscow. I woke up one morning and switched on the radio – I had a choice of three English language stations – and the news was everywhere. Of course, Voice of America and the BBC reported on the failure of communism – but Radio Moscow hadn't yet managed to get an editorial policy together. For three blissful days, it reported solidly on what was actually going on, with absolutely no hint of bias or propaganda whatsoever."

Greenpeace Russia was officially established in 1992, and Anne departed Moscow and joined the Oceans Campaign in Greenpeace USA. Through this work, she became involved with the opening of even more Greenpeace offices. With others, she convinced Greenpeace to establish offices in regions where it was campaigning actively; the Mediterranean and the Pacific. Anne was a founding member of Greenpeace Mediterranean in 1995 ("Ten years later, the lawyers called me, asking me if it wasn't about time for me to step down!"). Greenpeace Pacific eventually became part of the Australia-Pacific regional office.

During this time, Anne was also involved with another new office: Greenpeace Japan, which had opened its doors in 1989. "The Japanese office at that time was funded by about eight or nine different budgets from across Greenpeace. I moved all of those budgets into the hands of Japan's Executive Director, the first time Greenpeace had actually done a block funding to one of its start-up offices," says Anne. The efficiency of the accountant had risen to the fore again. "People told me, 'You can't just do that!'. I had to answer, 'I already did!'"

Anne spent significant amounts of time in Japan during the following years. While she eventually grew to like the country, her first experiences were not pleasant. Bars, restaurants and hotels alike made it clear that foreigners were not welcome. "But it wasn't altogether a painful experience; it set me up, it made me think. It was all about being immersed in a different culture; and we have to recognise and accept that differences exist, you'd be blind not to. I think that today, though, Japan is starting to change. Japan is a highly-educated society, and people are going to start questioning their government more, especially the young. For instance, more and more Japanese kids find themselves in part-time jobs or doing night shifts, because there just aren't jobs for life on offer anymore. Job security is no longer guaranteed, so people are going to start questioning the system."

Next stop for Anne was setting up Greenpeace China in Hong Kong, in the late 90s. "We didn't work in mainland China in those days," she explains. "We didn't know how to, for a start, and we didn't want to make any mistakes. So, we concentrated our efforts in Hong Kong, and connected with the mainland slowly, but surely. People have to learn how to dance before they hit the dancefloor."

Anne had arrived in a British colony with two suitcases, and left three years later, with more or less the same, after Hong Kong had become part of China again. "But there wasn't really that much of a difference. It wasn't something out of the blue, it was the end result of a process that had been negotiated for decades," she says. "That didn't stop journalists from trying to pass it off as some kind of doomsday scenario. They'd ask if I was worried about change, trying to put words into my mouth, had probably written up half their story already. 'Aren't you worried?' asked this particularly annoying and sensation-seeking guy from the International Herald & Tribune. It was the only time I have ever hung up on a journalist. I wasn't worried, and neither should he have been – all that would happen following the handover would be that he'd end up writing more and more restaurant reviews. There was no drama."

The 'steady hand' next turned her attention to Manaus; a focal point for Greenpeace's Amazon work. Although it has become a major player in the country now, in the late 1990s Greenpeace Brazil, based in São Paulo, was still a relatively small operation.

It was Greenpeace International, therefore, that first established the office in the heart of the Amazon.

"If we were going to be serious about protecting the Amazon, we had to be there, to really be able to understand the issues," Anne explains. "We worked 'on the ground' in the Amazon, the only international NGO to do so. We worked with the locals, and found out exactly what they needed, not what everybody assumed they needed. Take the Deni Indians, for example, an indigenous people, with no written language. We helped the Deni make their voices heard in Brasilia, and they got their land protected, driving out a big Malaysian logging company in the process. The demarcation of the Deni land is one of the things I'm proudest of in all my time with Greenpeace. I'm proud of what Greenpeace can help achieve."

Anne looks forward to similar success for Greenpeace Africa. "This is going to be an amazing, fascinating experience. We've got a great team here, with eleven staff from seven different countries, with lots of insight, enthusiasm and experience.

South Africa's intriguing, sometimes it's hard to understand; but it's very different from what I've seen before. For instance, with Hong Kong, our initial supporter base was 80% white, middle-class and wealthy; it was only after we'd raised our profile that this dynamic started to shift. I came to South Africa expecting to see the same thing happen, but I'm blown away by the difference. Here, we already have huge support among black South Africans. They're not wealthy, but they're aware. They know the environment matters.

And in the DRC, despite all its current problems, which you have to remember have been going on for years, it's a large country! There's a whole bunch of people doing incredible work here, and they want to work with us and we want to work with them. There's a lot of positive energy in DRC and I'm hugely optimistic that we can do great stuff."

The good ship Greenpeace Africa has been well and truly launched – and it's great to know that, once again, Greenpeace has its steady and reliable hand at the helm.



What piece of music best describes you?

That would have to be Willie Nelson's "On the Road Again". For obvious reasons.

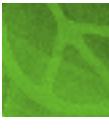
What is your favourite book?

"Sometimes a Great Notion", by Ken Kesey. It's the definitive novel about what I still consider as my own part of the world.

What is your idea of a perfect evening?

One spent with friends, at home, over dinner. Only, they cook. I'm a bad cook, so I wash the dishes. Actually, recently, that's changed, since my Greenpeace International colleague Olly arrived in Johannesburg, to help set up the African office's IT network. Now, it's dinner at my house, followed by a movie...and then I wash up.

Q&A



people and places 30 years of greenpeace netherlands



Renske De Zwart

Renske de Zwart worked for Greenpeace Netherlands for 14 years as volunteer coordinator and team manager. Now working as an independent researcher and writer, her current project is a documentary on the early Rainbow Warrior crew, together with director Suzanne Raes.

From our newest office to one of our oldest...As Greenpeace Netherlands approaches its 30th anniversary, Renske de Zwart looks back at how it all began in 1978...

"You can have the money for the Rainbow Warrior - as long as you open a Dutch office for Greenpeace!" These are the words spoken by the chairman of the Dutch WWF to David McTaggart and his friends when they ask him for financial support. The Greenpeace pioneers want to buy a ship, but there is one problem: they don't have a penny...

It is 1977. Greenpeace has already been active in Canada and the US for some years. Now it wants to start up in Europe. There is plenty of work to be done on the other side of the Atlantic. One of the big issues is that countries like Iceland and Spain are still busy whaling. David McTaggart, together with European pioneers like Susi Newborn, Alan Thornton, and Remi Parmentier, wants to confront the whalers in European waters. But without any money, there will be no ship, and without a ship there will be no action.

McTaggart and his mates are lucky. A documentary has just been shown on Dutch television about Greenpeace's first actions against whaling off the coast of the US. As a result, the Dutch branch of WWF has received numerous phone calls in support of Greenpeace. WWF is prepared to give some money to Greenpeace, on one condition: a Greenpeace office must be opened in the Netherlands. Greenpeace happily agrees to this and a cheque for 200,000 Dutch guilders (the equivalent of almost € 90,000 today) is handed over to Greenpeace founder Bob Hunter, live on television. A dream is about to come true.

In 1978, the Scottish trawler Sir William Hardy is bought in London and renamed Rainbow Warrior. A lot of rust is painstakingly chipped away and a rainbow is painted on the ship's bow. In May, the Rainbow Warrior sets off on its maiden voyage as a Greenpeace action vessel. Destination: Iceland. But first it calls into the port of Rotterdam, to thank the Dutch supporters for their generous donations, which have made this first European campaign possible.

Working night and day

One of the visitors to the Rainbow Warrior is Art van Remundt, who has his own communications agency. He is asked to help start up the organisation in the Netherlands, an assignment that eventually turns into a life's calling. Without making a penny, he works night and day for Greenpeace, together with Hans Guyt, Pieter Lagendijk and others, to found the Dutch office. A series of spectacular actions will follow, and Greenpeace is embraced by the Dutch people.

"Up until that time, the protest movement in the sixties had been focused on the resistance of the younger generation against the powers that be," Art recalls. "Greenpeace's anti-whaling campaign was something in which both young and old could unite. Not only father and son, but also left and right found each other in this campaign. It was a new issue that immediately found a broad support base."

Greenpeace Netherlands is officially founded on 3 January 1979. The office is located in the middle of the city centre and close to the Amsterdam port. The top floor becomes David McTaggart's 'headquarters', and many Greenpeacers from the UK, France and Germany are coming and





going. In November 1979, Greenpeace International is founded here. The Rainbow Warrior is in the Amsterdam port on a regular basis – some of its crew members even work in a gherkin factory in the east of the Netherlands for a while to make some money for provisions on the next trip.

The ship has a busy schedule from the start. The anti-whaling campaign is on a rollercoaster ride: the first trip to Iceland has been a great success and leads to a media frenzy in both Iceland and the Netherlands. Besides this, actions and demonstrations are organised on Dutch soil against whaling and seal hunting. The first action in the Netherlands, in Utrecht on 16 February, is targeted on seal hunting. As the activists are still relatively inexperienced, one or two things go wrong. The banner doesn't unfold properly and due to the bad weather the action message is unreadable.

But Greenpeace Netherlands is not to be deterred and new campaigns follow quickly. The Rainbow Warrior begins to take action against the dumping of nuclear waste in the North-Atlantic Ocean. The Dutch Greenpeace office, seeing that things are going just as badly in the North Sea, initiate a campaign together with the newly-founded Greenpeace Germany focused on toxic and nuclear free rivers and seas. Ships loaded with barrels of nuclear and chemical waste are blocked in Dutch harbours and at sea.

Major public impact

With little or no regulations, nor environmental policies in force in these days, the efforts of Greenpeace have a major impact – environmental scandals are easy to find and the public outrage is huge when they are

made public. The role Greenpeace plays is clear and is gratefully acknowledged. Issues are put into the spotlight and many perpetrators are confronted with their deeds. Eventually, these campaigns will lead to important results, such as the moratorium on the dumping of nuclear waste in 1983 and a ban on the burning of waste at sea in 1989.

The public show of support is large and generous. The Dutch newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* launches a puzzle campaign that brings in €1 million. In 1979, the hit single 'Greenpeace', by the Dutch band Teach-in, spends seven weeks at the top of the Dutch pop charts. With the money raised, Greenpeace buys a superfast rigid-inflatable boat which makes it possible to track down the whalers even more quickly. Dorine Tideman, one of the volunteers working in the Dutch office at the time, recalls these times: "The hit single brought about an avalanche of calls and supporters. Everybody wanted to do something, and be part of Greenpeace somehow."

Private donations are also coming in, including one from a retired psychiatrist from The Hague, who wants to donate a sum somewhere between € 20,000 to 50,000 – he's not quite decided. Visiting the office in Amsterdam with his wife, he enters through a small alley way and finds a bunch of hardworking volunteers sitting at old desks in shabby chairs. There on the spot, he decides to give the maximum amount: "It's clear the money isn't going to be spent on office furniture!"

Most pioneers look back with satisfaction to these early days: the enthusiasm of the public, campaigns that took off like a rocket, a fast-growing network of local groups run by volunteers, and huge amounts of media attention. As young and inspired idealists, they believed it was possible to save the world within a couple of years. Thirty years on, they see they have achieved a lot, but their mission has not been completed yet. The torch has been passed on; a lot of work still needs to be done!



people and places in memoriam

Jo Hancock

Jo Hancock died in a road accident on 5 September. A member of Greenpeace UK's climbing team, she participated in many Greenpeace actions, including a forest action in March 2008 with the Arctic Sunrise in France, and the lightbulbs actions in Dublin, and was also part of Greenpeace UK's Glastonbury crew.

In this photograph, taken on the Arctic Sunrise during the March forest action, Jo can be seen making welding curtains – very heavy duty curtains – to shield the ship's crew from welding sparks in the hold. She fixed the sewing machine herself so that she could do this. Sewing was something she loved, and was part of her regular job.

A great climber and a gutsy activist, Jo was much loved by her friends and colleagues in Greenpeace UK and around the world, and will be greatly missed.

Daphne Christelis, Greenpeace UK Picture Editor



Chris Robinson

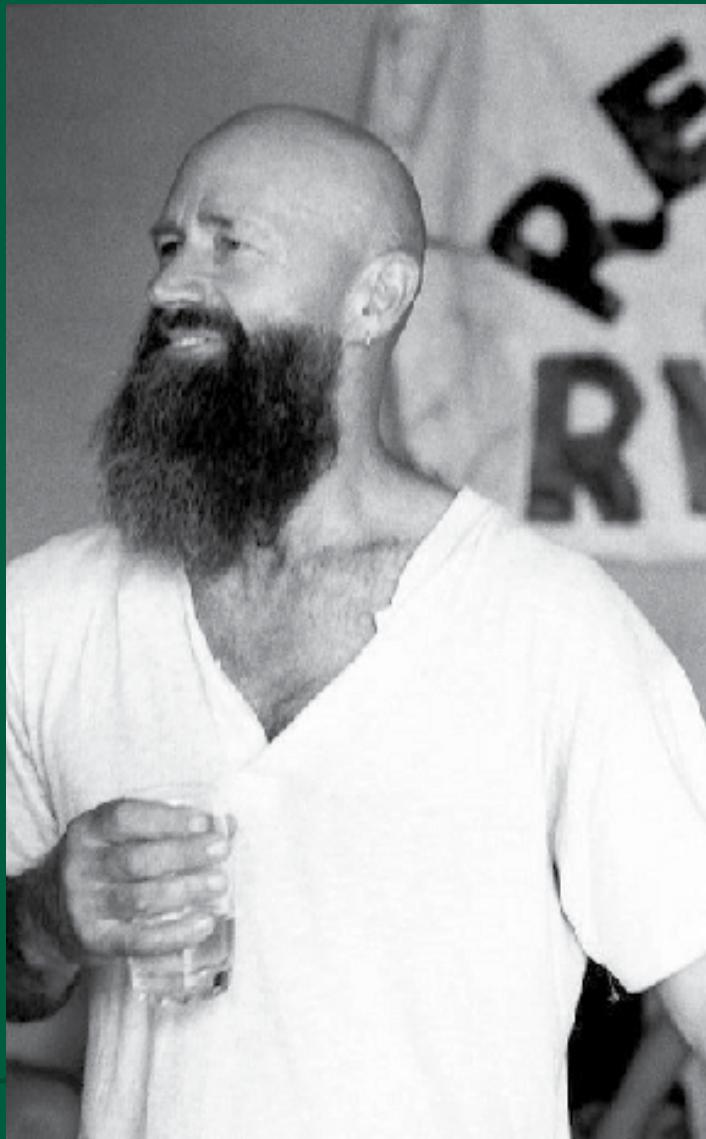
Chris Robinson died of cancer on 17 September, at the age of 55, in Port Albert, just outside of Melbourne, Adelaide. He had been diagnosed only six weeks earlier, and was loved and looked after at home by his amazing family.

Chris was mostly known as the skipper of the Greenpeace sailing boat Vega, but actually joined Greenpeace on board the original Rainbow Warrior in London in the late 1970s, when it was still the Sir William Hardy, a rusty old boat that had yet to be turned into something by a bunch of keen volunteers. It was the earliest days of Greenpeace and Chris sailed with the Rainbow Warrior on many of the earliest campaigns before becoming involved with the Vega.

The Vega is a 12.5 metre wooden sailing boat with few mod cons, so sailing on it put you very much in the hands of the skipper. Chris was a real seaman, and many Greenpeacers had their first taste of sailing and the sea from Chris as skipper of the Vega. With the Vega, he went to Moruroa many times, challenging the French military again and again by sailing into their self-declared 'exclusion zone' around their Pacific nuclear weapons test site. He also sailed the Vega all over the world – in Russia, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and Australia – on many different campaigns. He was also involved in the Antarctic campaign of the late 1980s to establish the World Park in Antarctica. Greenpeace International's founder, David McTaggart, left the Vega to Chris when he died in 2001, and Chris continued to use it, mostly in Australia, working with Greenpeace Australia-Pacific.

Chris was one of those people who anchored Greenpeace to its roots in a very unassuming but integral way. He never really changed over the years, even while Greenpeace turned into an international organisation. He stayed involved in our campaigns and was a very solid guy, always up for whatever was being cooked up. It's going to be hard to get used to a world without him in it.

Bunny McDiarmid, Greenpeace New Zealand Executive Director



Sjoerd Jongens

Sjoerd Jongens died at the age of 57 in a bicycle accident on his way to work at Greenpeace International in Amsterdam on 12 November.

He joined Greenpeace in 1987, when he took on the job of radio operator at World Park Base in Antarctica -- a place he loved for its beauty, its solitude and the clarity of its atmosphere as a transmission medium for radio waves. He was most at home there or on the ocean, and he sailed with Greenpeace as a radio operator on many missions over the years.

He moved back to his native Netherlands in 1989 and joined our international office as a new brand of staff member, a network support engineer. But that title hardly does justice to the role he played. His obsession with all things digital meant that he was constantly finding new ways to bend new technologies to Greenpeace's purposes, and he broke new ground for two decades.

He kept a diary of his stay in the Antarctic, and wrote this:

Life here is a very special experience, both professionally, domestically, and socially. You are sharing a year of your life with a group of very dedicated, passionate, intelligent, well-travelled, interesting and interested peers. The landscape is unique, impressive, and on a windless, sunny day the horizon surrounds you, colourful, tingling and stunningly clean.

During a clear summer day, the Trans-Antarctic mountains on the other side of the McMurdo Bay are lit from all sides, 24 hours a day, thrusting their white-and-red peaks around 3,000 metres into the sky. It's indescribably beautiful.

Even during the long polar night Antarctica remembers light, with the Aurora Australis, the millions of visible stars, and its sharply shining moonlight. You can never forget you are in a rare environment. People call this a hardship posting, but from me you'll hear no complaining. Do I feel honoured that I had the opportunity to contribute to the preservation of this great continent? You bet I do.

There was a rainbow over Amsterdam yesterday morning, about the time Sjoerd would have been setting off on his last journey. I take some comfort in the thought that it may have been among the last things he saw, and in imagining that it might have been a tiny farewell gesture from the Earth, to one of the gentlest of her Rainbow Warriors.

Brian Fitzgerald, Greenpeace International Communications Manager





catalysing an energy [r]evolution talking about a [r]evolution



Greenpeace International's Alexandra Dawe talks about Greenpeace's solutions to climate change – and how we enlisted the help of one of history's greatest figures to talk about the [R]evolution

**"Will we look into
the eyes of our
children and
confess
That we had
the opportunity
but lacked the
courage?
That we had
the technology
but lacked the
vision?"**



Greenpeace stands up and bears witness to environmental threats that endanger our planet. A great part of this work over the past years has been on climate change, documenting global warming and challenging the naysayers. It is now widely accepted that we need to keep global warming as far below 2°C as possible to avoid catastrophic climate change. To achieve this, global greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector must peak by 2015 and return to current levels by 2020.

Our new edition of the 'Energy [R]evolution' report provides a practical blueprint for the world's renewable energy future. Developed together with specialists from the Institute of Technical Thermodynamics at the German Aerospace Centre (DLR), the European Renewable Energy Council (EREC) and more than 30 scientists and engineers from universities, institutes and the renewable energy industry around the world, the report demonstrates how the planet can get from where we are now, to where we need to be. It shows how the world's carbon emissions from the energy and transport sectors alone can peak by 2015 and be cut by over 50% by 2050.

All very impressive stuff, and our report is 200 pages of explanations, charts, maps and numbers - lots and lots of numbers! However, none of this matters if our political leaders don't implement our scenario. Time is running out and we need the Energy [R]evolution now!

To get our message out to as many people as possible, we needed an inspirational figurehead to champion the cause. And so, we created a short video to show that real leaders need to face up to this challenge - the greatest challenge humanity has ever faced - and overcome it within less than a decade. This revolutionary message required the kind of authority that current leaders haven't provided. We needed someone who could address the G8 leaders on a par, and be taken seriously. So we looked to history and chose JFK, the man who put a man on the moon in race against time.

The footage of JFK is an extract of his famous 'Ich bin ein Berliner' speech. Using advanced 3D modelling techniques JFK's face has been reconstructed vowel for vowel. Mark Riddlesden, a political speechwriter who has previously written speeches for Tony Blair and Patricia Hewitt, wrote an oration in JFK's own particular style, and a voiceover artist was able to deliver the exact intonation of JFK's Boston accent.

The film, created by AKQA in partnership with The Ambassadors, a new post-production company in Amsterdam, debuted on YouTube. It's also on many Greenpeace websites, in versions in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Chinese. We hope to challenge and inspire the world leaders to pick up this challenge and move forward during the climate talks in Poznan and the European climate package talks in December.

**To check out the film, and download the Energy [R]evolution report,
visit our website: www.greenpeace.org/energyrevolution**

Destination: Poznan

Poland is hosting the UN climate change conference in the town of Poznan, in December 2008. A good outcome is crucial if we are to achieve a global deal to save the climate in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009. In Poznan, governments must agree a vision for climate action that includes global greenhouse gas emissions peaking by 2015, and that sees developed countries commit to emissions cuts of between 25-40% by 2020. They must also table a draft text for negotiations to begin early next year, so that they can be completed by the conclusion of the talks in Copenhagen.



catalysing an energy [r]evolution the case of the kingsnorth six



In an unprecedented trial, a UK Crown Court jury acquitted six Greenpeace volunteers of criminal damage to a coal-fired power plant. The jury, consisting of representatives from the British public, found the actions justified when considering the damage to property caused around the world by CO₂ emissions from the plant.

Last year, the six volunteers attempted to shut down the Kingsnorth power station in Kent, the UK, by scaling the chimney and painting the UK prime minister's name down the side. The defendants were served a High Court injunction by police helicopter. They were accused of causing £30,000 of criminal damage to the Kingsnorth smokestack from painting.

But their defence was that they had a "lawful excuse" – because they were acting to protect property around the world "in immediate need of protection" from the impacts of climate change, caused in part by burning coal. The defence used evidence to prove that burning coal inflicts enormous damage upon ecosystems, people and property across the planet – and that the UK government was failing to take effective action.

During the trial, the world's leading climate scientist, James Hansen, came to court and challenged the UK government's plans for new coal, calling for Gordon Brown to announce a moratorium on all new coal-fired plants without carbon capture and storage.

After hearing the evidence, the jurors supported the right to take direct action to protect the climate from the burning of coal. Just a month later, two of the so-called Kingsnorth Six went to the site of a planned new coal-fired power plant in Kingsnorth. The new plant, proposed by German energy giant E.ON, would emit the same amount of carbon dioxide as the 30 least-polluting countries in the world combined.

Ben Stewart, one of the Kingsnorth Six, said: "Kingsnorth is one of the most important climate change decisions any politician faces anywhere in the world right now. If the government gives E.ON the green light, it will be saying to China and India that we can have another century of burning coal, with profoundly dangerous implications for our climate. But if it says no to coal, Britain could then embrace a clean energy future, creating tens of thousands of green collar jobs and a new manufacturing base – while also slashing emissions."



"If you're a young person looking at the future of this planet and looking at what is being done right now, and not done, I believe we have reached the stage where it is time for civil disobedience to prevent the construction of new coal plants that do not have carbon capture and sequestration"

Al Gore, speaking to the Clinton Global Initiative gathering in New York in September.



catalysing an energy [r]evolution the greenpeace ships

“Civil disobedience, like occupying a building site, is completely justified when compared to the impact on the climate of a new coal plant. The consequences for the climate would be so dramatic that urgent action is needed now!”

Meike Baretta, Head of the Climate & Energy Campaign, Greenpeace Netherlands



rainbow warrior and arctic sunrise: quit coal – save the climate!

From September, the Greenpeace ships Rainbow Warrior and Arctic Sunrise undertook the “Quit Coal – Save the Climate” tour through the Mediterranean and Europe, visiting 11 countries en route. The aim of the tour was to take the “Quit Coal” message directly to governments in the run-up to the crucial UN climate talks taking place in Poznan, Poland, in early December. Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for post-2012 need to be set, and the final agreement on these will be made in Copenhagen in 2009. The period leading up to this is really “make or break” for the climate. Here’s an overview of the ships’ activities...



Israel – In September, activists from the Rainbow Warrior were painting the Quit Coal message, in English and in Hebrew, on a ship importing coal to the Ashkelon power plant when the Israeli police, supported by the navy, boarded our ship and arrested the captain, 14 activists, our photographer and our cameraman.

Turkey – Climbers occupied a giant coal-loading platform in Iskenderun, preventing a delivery of coal to the giant Sogozu coal-fired power station, one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the world.



Italy – Activists from the Arctic Sunrise scaled a crane at the new coal-fired power plant Civitavecchia, near Rome. In Sardinia, they occupied conveyor belts delivering coal into the furnace of the E.ON-owned Fiume Santo plant; the regional authorities in Sardinia promised to revise their energy plans following the action, to meet EU climate protection targets. Finally, in Genoa, a series of actions took place at a plant owned by Enel; due to shut down in 2002, the previous Italian government, under Berlusconi, granted an extension to 2020 and directly undermined the wishes of the regional authority.



Spain – Activists boarded the Windsor Adventure, a coal cargo ship importing coal from Colombia into Spain, as it entered Gijon, one of the biggest coal harbours in the country.



The UK – Greenpeace was joined by the UK's largest development, faith and environment groups in protest against plans against the first new coal-fired power plant in the UK for a generation. The Rainbow Warrior headed an armada of nine boats, when it headed back to Kingsnorth coal plant (for more about Kingsnorth, see page 21).

Belgium – The Rainbow Warrior next travelled to Belgium, where more than 80 activists entered the site of E.ON's proposed coal-fired power plant in Antwerp Harbour – setting up over four thousand tiny windmills and painting the message "Flanders Quit Coal" on the tarmac.



The Netherlands – Supported by the Rainbow Warrior, a hundred activists occupied the construction site of the new E.ON coal-fired power plant in Rotterdam. They halted construction for 10 hours before they were all arrested. The Rainbow Warrior was impounded by the Dutch police during the Rotterdam protests.

The Arctic Sunrise finished its tour in early November, to head for the DRC to help launch the Greenpeace Africa office there (see page 8). The Rainbow Warrior is currently in northern Europe.

Alongside the Quit Coal ship tours, Greenpeace also took action in the Czech Republic – where together with local people, we shut down a giant excavator in one of the largest lignite mines in the country. We called on the Czech Republic to close this mine by 2012, and to commit to progressively decreasing its carbon emissions and play a constructive role in the creation of effective climate policy.

And in Poland, we opened our "Climate Rescue Station", where our team joined 400 local people who live close to an open coal mine for a mass demonstration. Seven mayors from nearby villages and towns, which are facing destruction because of the mine's expansion, also attended. Our Climate Rescue Station - a four-storey-tall planet Earth - is sitting on the edge of the vast open pit mine in opposition to the expansion of coal-fired power plants, in Poland and the world. The station contains exhibitions and information about coal and its impacts, and visitors can learn such surprising facts as this: one third of CO₂ pollution comes from coal, making it the single biggest cause of climate change.

Finally, our activists dumped coal on the doorstep of a luxury Warsaw hotel, where industry ministers from 20 countries were meeting to discuss coal's future, unveiling a banner saying 'Get serious, quit coal!'. Greenpeace published its report on the "True Cost of Coal": estimating the annual financial costs of coals' climate impact, health impact and the cost of deadly mining accidents.

A future without coal is not only possible, it is vital if we are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid catastrophic climate change. The most effective way to do this is for the world to work together under one agreement. The message is pretty clear: in order to have any meaningful deal to save the climate, the world has to quit coal, the worst-polluting of all fossil fuels. Next time, The Quarterly will bring you news on the outcomes at Poznan, and more on what we need to do to persuade the world that the time has come to QUIT COAL.

esperanza protecting our ancient forests

The Esperanza has been busy on the other side of the planet, as it continued its "Forests for Climate" tour.

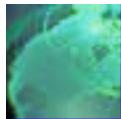
In September, we halted the loading of illegally-logged trees on to the China-bound Harbour Gemini in Papua New Guinea. Our action was supported by local people who watched joyously from boats, singing and dancing.

We embarked on the Indonesian leg of the tour in October, and in November we took action to block a palm oil shipment from departing for Europe from the Sumatran port of Dumai.

During the tour, the Esperanza's crew have witnessed massive conversion of tropical forests for oil palm plantations in a concession near Jayapura, operated by Sinar Mas, the largest palm oil company in Indonesia. They have also exposed ongoing forest destruction for timber, and discovered fresh forest clearances in concessions in the peatland forests in Riau Province.

Greenpeace is calling on the Indonesian government to enforce an immediate moratorium on deforestation, as well as on international governments to create a funding mechanism – using our landmark "Forests for Climate" proposal – to provide international funds for forest protection in Indonesia and other forest countries.





news from around the world

THE NORTH SEA



Teams from Greenpeace Germany and Greenpeace Netherlands sailed into the German North Sea and began placing 150 granite rocks on the seabed. The rocks, each weighing between 2 to 3 tonnes and measuring 1 square cubic metre, will prevent fishing boats from bottom-trawling on the Sylt Outer Reef. This highly-destructive fishing method involves a net being dragged across the seabed, indiscriminately catching everything in its path. On paper, this type of fishing shouldn't be happening. The Sylt Outer Reef is protected under European law - designated as a 'Special Area of Conservation' under the EU Habitats Directive. But in reality this protection is worth little more than the paper it is written on. We are demanding that the German government push the European Commission to put in place new measures to enforce a ban on fishing in the area by the beginning of next year at the latest. We also want the Dutch, Danish and UK governments to support this.

TURKEY



Activists turned the front of the Turkish Ministry of Energy into a mortuary to highlight the deadly risks involved with establishing a nuclear industry in the country. Victory came just two days after the protest – following a tendering process, the government received envelopes from only six companies supposedly interested in building the new plant. Five envelopes contained a “thanks, but no thanks” message. Only a Russian company expressed interest, but under Turkish competition laws, the government is unable to proceed with only one tender.

EUROPEAN UNION



In a long-awaited display of responsibility, the European Parliament's Environment committee voted through a strong package to reduce emissions from cars. The proposal still has to pass the full EU Parliament and Council of Ministers. Greenpeace took further action in November – parodying Berlusconi as a climate barbarian in Rome's Circus Maximus – in protest against Italy's siding with Germany to attempt to water down the EU's first ever CO₂ standards for cars.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION



As Philips celebrated its 110 years in Russia with a huge event held in Moscow's Red Square, Greenpeace did a spot of gatecrashing, reminding Philips – whose motto is ‘Sense and Simplicity’ to do the sensible and simple thing: take back and recycle its own electronic waste products, in every country where they are sold. Philips should pay for the recycling of its own products: when the producer pays, it has an incentive to stop using toxic materials in the design of its products and to make them more durable and recyclable, in order to lower the recycling costs.

PORTUGAL



Greenpeace divers chained the propellers of four vessels with a history of pirate fishing to the quayside in the port of Aveiro. Hoisting a banner demanding “Scrap these Pirates”, we called on the Portuguese Minister of Fisheries to ensure that the vessels would not be able to fish again. The vessels are owned by Grupo Silva Vieira and all had track records including fishing without a flag or legal quota, using illegal gear, using multiple identities and other breaches of international regulations.

FRANCE & MOROCCO



Greenpeace activists dumped some 5 tonnes of dead bluefin tuna heads in front of the French Fisheries Ministry in Paris in an escalating effort to demand the closure of the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery before it closes itself – by collapsing. The action was timed to coincide with the annual meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in Marrakech, Morocco, which shamelessly ignored scientific advice, allowing over 22,000 tonnes of bluefin tuna to be landed -- around 7,500 tonnes over the level recommended by scientists to avoid the collapse of the population. The EU, representing the majority of Mediterranean countries with interests in the bluefin tuna fishery, bullied other parties in the meeting into agreeing to the management proposals that completely fail to substantially reduce fishing and protect the species' spawning grounds.

EUROPEAN UNION



A giant banner displaying a 'scary' genetically modified corn plant and bearing the slogan 'Stop GMOs' was displayed near the European Commission and European Council buildings as dozens of GM maize caricatures were laid around the street - highlighting the risks posed by genetically modified organisms such as maize. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) runs inadequate safety checks on GMOs and just rubber stamps whatever the agro-chemical industry puts on the table. Greenpeace's action followed the release of a scientific study commissioned by the Austrian government that revealed that the fertility of mice fed on GM maize was severely impaired compared with mice fed non-GM maize.

INTERNATIONAL



The latest edition of Greenpeace's Guide to Greener Electronics revealed that very few firms are showing true climate leadership. Despite many green claims, major companies like Dell, Microsoft, Lenovo, LG, Samsung and Apple are failing to support the necessary levels of global cuts in emissions and make the absolute cuts in their own emissions that are required to tackle climate change. To be truly green, electronics companies must eliminate the worst toxics substance from their products, offer free global recycling, have the most efficient products and push for a low-carbon economy. No company has yet achieved clear leadership across the board.

SPAIN



Sixty activists went to the Garoña nuclear power plant in Spain to demand that the Spanish government makes good on its commitment to start phasing out nuclear power plants, starting with the immediate closure of the Garoña power plant. Opened in 1971, Garoña is an obsolete plant with serious safety problems. Its licence is due to end in July 2009. However, in its zeal to obtain more benefits, the owner company, Nuclenor asked for a 10 year extension.

POLAND



We have set up a Climate Rescue Station on the edge of a vast open pit coal mine in Konin, Poland. The Rescue Station is a four storey tall planet Earth and will be used as a platform to tell the world that we can save the climate, but only if we quit coal, the most polluting of all fossil fuels. The Station will remain in Poland for five weeks in the run up to, and during, the United Nation's Climate Change Conference taking place in Poznan from 1 - 14 December.



defending the whales

In the previous issue of *The Quarterly*, we brought you the story of the Japanese whale meat scandal, and the plight of the Tokyo Two, our activists arrested and charged in Japan for breaking this story. To keep you updated on this, we bring you a special message from our international whales campaign coordinator, *Sara Holden*.



Dear friends,

We will not be sending a ship to the whaling grounds in the Southern Ocean this year. Instead, we will be directing all of our efforts toward work in Japan, where we believe whaling will be ended forever, and where two of our activists face prison for exposing corruption and scandal in the whaling industry.

Turning the political prosecution of these two activists in Japan against the whaling factions in Tokyo will become the central focus of a mass mobilisation campaign against the Japanese government's whale hunt in the Southern Ocean Whaling Sanctuary.

Want to be a part of that mobilisation? Are you ready to go to jail in Japan for your role in saving whales?

Because if the Japanese government believes that criticising its "scientific whaling" programme is a crime, then you and I are as complicit as our two activists, Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki, who are being put on trial after exposing a corruption scandal in the whaling industry.

As far as I'm concerned, if the Japanese government is going to start rounding up political prisoners for the crime of wanting to save the whales, they can start with me. And I suspect they are going to have to arrest a whole heap of us. Tell the government of Japan that if defending whales is a crime, you too should be under arrest.

On 15 May 2008, Greenpeace Japan used undercover investigators and the testimony of informers to expose the smuggling of large amounts of prime cut whale meat from the whaling ship Nisshin Maru, disguised as personal baggage, and labelled "cardboard" or "salted stuff" and addressed to the private homes of crewmembers. Greenpeace activists Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki intercepted one box, and discovered it contained whale meat valued at up to USD 3,000. It was one of four such boxes sent to the same address. They took it to the Tokyo public prosecutor as evidence of embezzlement. Our public press conference drew national attention in Japan, and a promise by the public prosecutor to "fully investigate" the charges.

Instead, Junichi and Toru were arrested for stealing the box of whale meat, and the scandal investigation was dropped by the Tokyo public prosecutor's office the same day; it was clear that the two events were connected, just as it is clear that both were politically motivated. Although Junichi and Toru had provided full cooperation to the police, it took some five weeks to make the arrests, and when they did, 40 officers raided the Greenpeace Japan office, with the media tipped off by police beforehand. The Greenpeace activists learned of their imminent arrest from the TV news the same day the embezzlement case was dropped.

On 10 December, the world will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To coincide with that we're taking a delegation of people to Japan to declare the arrest of Junichi and Toru an act of political censorship, and to tell the authorities that we, too, are complicit in working to save the whales. We'd like to take a lot of you along on that mission - - in person and virtually. We'll be in touch with more about that soon.

We know that the decision not to send a ship to the Southern Ocean, as we have nine times since 1989, will be disappointing to many. As important as actions to protect individual whales are, we see our work to build domestic resistance to whaling in Japan as our most essential mission right now -- we believe that by challenging the whaling interests on their own turf, and exposing the corruption and waste of the publicly funded whaling programme to the Japanese taxpayer, along with the deception that has been visited on the Japanese public in calling it a "scientific programme," we will end whaling forever.

Over the past year, as a direct result of Greenpeace work in Japan, whaling has fallen under increasing scrutiny in the popular and business press in Japan, and the diplomatic efforts of Australia and the US have made it a subject of increasing irritation for the Japanese department of Foreign Affairs and the office of the Prime Minister. We have already dealt a severe blow to the whalers this year by outlawing their supply ship, Oriental Bluebird, which they need to transport half their planned catch home. This was a result



of work done not in the Southern Ocean, but in Panama, where the Oriental Bluebird was flagged. Under international law Japan now should not use the Oriental Bluebird. So, from Panama, we may have cut their quota in half already.

We see the reaction of whaling interests as conforming perfectly to the way the most successful Greenpeace campaigns play out: 'First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you. Then you win.' We have not won yet, but whaling in Japan is now clearly moving toward the endgame -- and we are moving our campaign to the place where we believe that endgame will be played out -- in Tokyo.

Greenpeace has sailed to the Southern Ocean in defence of the whales nine times. In 2006 the cable from a harpoon fired over the heads of activists pulled one crew member into the freezing waters of the Antarctic. The whalers rammed our ships twice, hit one of our crew members with a metal pole and used high

powered water cannon against us. Despite this, they came in 82 whales short of their quota. In 2007 the whaling season was cut short by a fire onboard the Nisshin Maru, and Greenpeace provided emergency assistance to the whalers. In 2008 the whalers ran from the Greenpeace ship Esperanza for 14 consecutive days, saving the lives of more than 100 whales.

This year, we believe that by concentrating all of our effort and resources on stopping whaling in Japan, we can do more than save individual whales, and actually end whaling in the Southern Ocean forever.

Thank you for your support, and we look forward to you joining us in telling the Japanese Government that if defending whales is a criminal act, there aren't enough jail cells in Japan to hold us all. We have lots more plans in the pipeline and will keep you informed and involved at this critical time for Junichi, Toru and the Whales.

Japanese whaling in disarray...

Constant pressure on Japan's whaling industry by the international community has reduced the fleet to sneaking out of port in a fog of crisis and scandal, desperate to avoid attention. On 17 November, the fleet attempted to leave for the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary unnoticed, having cancelled the traditional high-profile departure ceremony. What's more, the taint of scandal made sailing aboard the whaling ship become less attractive and less lucrative. Now, for the first time ever, the fleet is sailing without an all-Japanese crew.

Without the Oriental Bluebird, the fleet will be lacking the ability to transport whale meat back to Japan. If they don't find a replacement, they will be forced to cut back on the hunt. To add to the evidence of the industry's downward spiral, it was also announced that 'Yushin,' the flagship whale meat shop and restaurant in Asakusa, Tokyo, will close down in 2010 due to ongoing financial problems

Japanese media reported, from a source within the industry, that the whalers were cutting their self-appointed quota by 20%. This news was then contradicted by the Japan Fisheries Agency, who insisted it would still aim to hunt the usual 935 minke whales and 50 endangered fin whales. The Japanese government is now clearly divided over the whaling issue.

The obvious disarray within the whaling industry and the extreme overreaction by the authorities towards the Junichi and Toru shows that we are successfully pulling the rug out from under the whaling industry's feet. It's the beginning of the end and it's time for Japanese taxpayers to demand the government stop subsidising this bankrupt programme, and to order the fleet home.

Take action!

**Tell the Japanese government:
"If Junichi Sato and Toru
Suzuki have committed a crime
by opposing the scandal and
corruption of Japan's whaling
programme, you must arrest
me for assisting them."**

You can sign our petition online at:
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/campaigns/oceans/whaling/ending-japanese-whaling-arrest-me-japan>





**"Will we look
into the eyes
of our children
and confess**

**That we had
the opportunity
but lacked the
courage?**

**That we had
the technology
but lacked the
vision?"**

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Cheers,
Karen

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Are you a professional translator or a translator skilled in a particular field, such as legal translations? If so, then you may be able to help us. We're looking for professional translators willing to donate their time pro bono. You'll be able to fundamentally support the various Greenpeace campaigns worldwide with your translations.

We're particularly interested in hearing from native English, Dutch and Asian translators. Please take into account that all translated material is likely to be used in publications and official documents. If you're very confident in your source and target language we'd love to hear from you at international.supporter.services@greenpeace.org



Dear Supporter

We hope you've enjoyed this edition of The Quarterly.

2008 has ended on a busy note – our Quit Coal ship tours, our Climate Rescue Station and the launching of our "True Cost of Coal" report have led up to the UN climate negotiations in Poznan, Poland. Greenpeace campaigners will be there – and we will be showcasing our Energy [R]evolution scenario and our Forests for Climate proposal, as we continue to deliver our 'climate vision' to the world's decision makers as they meet to address the climate crisis. On 10 December, the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we will be in Tokyo to call for justice for the Tokyo Two, and to step up our campaign to finally bring an end to Japanese whaling in the Southern Ocean.

2009 is set to be just as busy a year for us, and we will continue to bring you news from our campaigns, and the stories from the people involved.

As always, we welcome all and any feedback, suggestions or other comments you would like to share; we want to bring you the very best in The Quarterly, so please tell us what you enjoy, and what you would like to see more of.

You can write to us directly at the following addresses:
karen.gallagher@greenpeace.org
steve.erwood@greenpeace.org



For those of you who would prefer to give your feedback by post, then please use the following address:
The Quarterly,
Karen Gallagher / Steve Erwood
Greenpeace International,
Otto Heldringstraat 5,
1066AZ Amsterdam,
The Netherlands.

Thank you for your support,
and for your help.

Until next time,
best wishes *Karen and Steve*



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Editors: Steve Erwood, Karen Gallagher

Contributors: Beth Herzfeld, Chris Daley, Michelle Medeiros, Kim Schoppink, Renske de Zwarde, Sara Holden, Alexandra Dawe, Bunny McDiarmid, Daphne Christelis, Brian Fitzgerald

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t. +31 20 718 2000
f. +31 20 718 2002

www.greenpeace.org

For more information, please contact:
supporter.services.int@greenpeace.org

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